THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, August 7, 1810. No. 1245.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer time than six months, are desired to come forward immediately and discharge their respective accounts. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts lodged in the hands of a magistrate.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1810.

N. B. *S. D* continues to carry on the *Watch* and *Clock Making* and *Silversmith* business, at the old stand, in Market street.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE Books for subscription to the Allegheny Bridge will be opened at the house of Samuel Peebles, in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August, and continue open during the week every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEORGE SHIRAS, *Sec'ty.*

July 28th 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, in St Clair township, two *Mares*—one of them is a dark bay, hip shot and has a bell on—the other is a bright bay, with a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

July 30, 1810.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street,

Have just received and offer for Sale at the subscription price, $12,

Arrowsmith's Map of the World

on a globular projection, varnished.

The price will be raised in fall to 14 dollars.

Also the following Law Books,

Johnston's Reports, 3d and 4th vols.	Bosanquet and Puller's Reports 5vols
Comyn on Contracts, 2 vols.	Curran's Speeches 2 v.
Chitty on Pleading, 2 vols.	Eloquence of the British Senate 2 vols.
Massachusetts Reports 4 vols.	H Blackstone's Reports 2 vols.
Hening and Munford's Reports, 3 vols	Washington's Reports 2 vols.
American Precedents	Fonblanque's Equity 2 vols.
Maryland Reports	Tidd's Practice 2 vols
Bay's Reports	Opinion of Judge Cooper on the sentence of a foreign court of admiralty.
Tyler's Reports	
Day's do. 2 vols.	
Cranch's do. 2 vol	

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no improper motives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen.

WILLIAM STEELE.

June 25, 1810 tf.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice twelve of which was spent in LONDON with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers

100 Bales first rate Tennessee Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negoclable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

WAS taken or blown off a railing, the skirt of a Lady's Riding Habit of superfine bottle green cloth. A generous reward will be paid to any person who will deliver it at the Office of this Gazette.

July 26, 1810.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of July inst. an apprentice to the Baking business named JOHN HOGELAND, between 4 and 5 feet high, about 20 or 21 years of age, had on a pair of leather pantaloons, country linnen shirt, and coarse shoes. The above reward will be paid to whoever delivers him to the subscriber, but no charges.

JOSEPH BECKER.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1810.

A Valuable Plantation,

WILL be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August, containing 360 acres, of which 80 are excellent bottom.—There are upwares of sixty acres cleared and under good fence, of which about twelve are meadow. There is a young bearing orchard of 160 apple trees; three excellent sugar camps; *two* cabbins, one of which is new; and a good still house and stable. The tract is situate in Pine township, on Pine creek, and has an excellent mill seat; nine miles from Pittsburgh and five from the Allegheny river on the main road from Pittsburgh to Butler. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN COWAN,

Corner of Wood and Liberty-streets, near the Episcopal church, Pittsburgh.

July 16, 1810.

BOWSTRING MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace and John M'Dowell, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 18th day of July, 1810, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

Public Notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 20th day of July 1810.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, that are in arrears for county and borough taxes, of 1810, that unless their respective balances are paid off before the 1st day of August next, the law will be executed in the strictest manner without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BELL, *Collector.*

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1810.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of *Martin M'Kean*, late of St. Clair township deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th day of August next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a certain tract of land containing 104 acres more or less, the property of the said, deceased, situate in the township aforesaid three and a half miles from Pittsburgh; there is on the premises a good two story log dwelling house and Kitchen, frame barn, about eighty acres cleared, apple and peach orchards &c. Terms made known at the time of sale

WILLIAM WILKINS, } Executors.
JAMES MARTIN, }

July 23d, 1810.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Mullan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, a *Black HORSE*, 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white, shod all round, and has a small star in his forehead;—also a *Bay HORSE*, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, has a blaze in his face, and short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take away.

JOHN WHITE.

July 7th 1810.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

RAGS.

Four Cents Cash, or Five Cents in Trade, will be given for clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS, at the Franklin Head Book, store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, August 10, 1810.

MARRIED, at Brownsville, on Thursday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. Boyd Mercer, Mr. HENRY STERLING, to Miss MARY BOWMAN, eldest daughter of Jacob Bowman, Esq.

On Saturday evening last, the 6th United States regiment of infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Constant, arrived at this place.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

On Wednesday night the 2d inst. the western mail and the mail from Chambersburgh to this place was stolen from Horbaugh's tavern (the Stage Office) in Greensburgh.

The portmanteaus were cut open, and the bags containing the letters taken out. On Thursday morning strict search was made, and we are happy to hear that both mails were found about two miles from the town, in the woods, covered with leaves, with no other injury than the opening of two letters.

The Postmaster at Greensburgh has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of the villain or villains who effected the robbery.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Lexington, (Ken.) from his friend in the Mississippi Territory, dated

POINT COUPEE, 24th June, 1810.

"I yesterday returned from St. Francisville, a little town in the Spanish Territory, where I found the whole country in a state of rebellion. A plan has been drawn up by some persons at Batton Rouge, for the government of the province. Their names are not known, but it is supposed Mr. Skipwith is at the head. The most important parts of the proposed form of this new constitution, are the following.—That the people are to elect a Governor, Secretary and Council of three, to take possession of the country in behalf of Ferdinand the seventh, if he should again be restored to the throne of old Spain—otherwise, they are to hold their offices for life. The governor having authority to appoint all inferior officers, Judges, Alcades, Syndicks, &c. &c. for the administration of justice, with full power to remove them at pleasure, provided a majority of his council concur. It is in reality from the apparent intention and meaning of its framers, nothing more nor less than an elective monarchy, giving as ample and uncontrolable powers to their governor, as any the most arbitrary Prince in Europe possesses. Immediately upon the promulgation of this plan, a meeting of the people took place, where a great deal was said upon the subject, both pro and con; the crowd was such that I could not get near enough to hear distinctly all the debates, but their final determinations were, "That the people laboured under many and weighty grievances from the tyranny and injustice of the Spanish officers. That a change was necessary, and that from the known administration of the present government, no man can recover his just debts, without sacraficeing half their value in bribes and presents to the judges; but that the form proposed, would if possible entail upon them greater miseries than that under which they now labour; they would therefore support it as it now is, till a better can be adopted. The meeting then broke up, and the company of horse under parade, saluted the commandant with "God save Ferdinand the Seventh;" this was very unexpected to him, for I am told when the captain drew up his troop for that purpose, he thought it was done with the intention of making him prisoner. Thus it seems that the present attempt will not succeed, but it is evident that in less than two months a change with take place in the government of Florida. You will observe that the above is only the resolutions of one of the ten districts in the province; the others may be of a different opinion, and if so, a civil war will commence without delay.

"When I inform you that almost all West-Florida is settled by natives of the United States, and since the French have been driven from Batton Rouge (which happened about two weeks since) there was not in the whole province one hundred families from a different country; you will be surprised that they do not put themselves under the protection of the U. States. They say nothing would please them better, but they have no hopes our government will receive them, because when the Orleans Territory was delivered up, all the posts in the province were in readiness to be given up also, and nothing more was wanting than a demand on our part. That it was owing to the known treachery of Wilkinson and timidity of the President, that the Spanish Governor resolved to retain it as long he could. They argue farther that they perceive in our government now, the same want of energy, and fear of offending foreign powers that it had then, therefore it would be needless to make the offer.

"*It is my opinion they will throw themselves into the arms of Great Britain.*"

[*From the* NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

We are informed that on the 24th of June, 1810, the United States brig Vixen, Lt. Trippe, carrying fourteen guns, on her way to New-Orleans, under orders from our government, near the Bahamas was, in a wanton and unprovoked manner, fired into by the British sloop of war, the Moselle, capt. Boyce, rating 20 guns, 32 pounders—a 32 pound shot carried away the main boom of the Vixen, within a short distance of col. Poindexter, a member of Congress, who with his family had taken paassage on board on his return from Congress; and a splinter from the boom wounded slightly Mr. Rodney, son of the attorney general of the United States, who likewise was on his way to New-Orleans.

The subjoined extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability on board the Vixen to his friend in this city will give a detail of circumstances; and on the conduct of Lt. Trippe, we will forbear to make a comment, because, in our war with Tripoli, this officer signalized himself; but more especially as we are informed that he has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to repair immediately to Washington, for the purpose of an enquiry into his conduct, in not returning the fire of the Moselle.

"On the 24th of June, an occurrence took place which was equally unpleasant and unexpected. The character of the affair, however, corresponds with the treatment which we have so often received from the British naval commanders on former occasions. The Moselle, a 20 gun ship, carrying 32 pounders, was laying at anchor under the Stirrup Kay, near the Bahama Bank. The Vixen approached her under full sail, with her pendent and ensign hoisted. The commander of the Moselle hoisted French colors, and exhibited several private signals. Lieut. Trippe, on perceiving a boat he supposed wished to speak his vessel, hauled up and received the officer, who requested to him to go down to the British vessel. With this request, lieut. Trippe declined a compliance, furnished the officer at the same time with the name of the vessel, and her destination.

Capt. Boyce, who commands the Moselle, fired a shot at us as we passed, which capt. Trippe considered as an intimation, that he wished to speak with us. Several muskets balls were fired from the boat into the vessel; and at the very moment the British officer was politely received on board the Vixen, and before he had taken a memorandum of the reply which was given by captain Trippe to the message which was delivered—captain Boyce fired a round shot, which came over the quarter deck and penetrated the main boom of the Vixen.—Capt. Trippe immediately discharged the British officer, and prepared for action. The English brig slipped her cable, and got under way, menacing an attack on our vessel. So soon as she approached within a proper distance, captain, Trippe dispatched a boat with his first lieutenant to demand of the British officer an explanation of his conduct; who sent his lieutenant on board the Vixen, with various apologies, which were not understood in a satisfactory manner: and captain Trippe addressed a note to captain Boyce requiring a written statement of the reasons which induced him to fire two shot at his vessel. Captain Boyce returned for answer, that he recognized with pleasure, the existing amity between the two countries, and was extremely sorry for having fired at us—that the reasons which induced him to fire, were, that he could see no preparations for taking in sail—that he had been informed that French privateers were fitting out in the United States, and supposed we might probably be one of them. He also pledged his honour that, his shot was not aimed at our vessel. The explanation was deemed by capt. Trippe, sufficient to prevent any further conflict; and we instantly made sail, and proceeded on our course. The injury which we sustained was trifling. Mr. Rodney's son was struck by a splinter from the boom, which occasioned his mouth to bleed a short time—no other person was touched.

The conduct of Capt. Trippe in this affair was highly honorable to himself, to the American navy, and his country.—The Vixen was prepared for action with the greatest promptitude and order, and the explanation demanded in a manner which left no doubt, as to his determination to vindicate the honor of the national flag, or perish in the attempt. The official assurances of Capt. Boyce could not be questioned in an official form, but I feel the most perfect conviction that he knew the Vixen to be an American man of war—that he fired the second shot directly at the vessel, with a view of provoking a return of fire, and thereby furnish him with an excuse for going into action with a vessel of inferior metal, and then shift the responsibility from himself by declaring that his shot was fired through mistake and without any intention of injuring the vessel. I was on deck and saw the gun on the forecastle of the Moselle, levelled directly at the Vixen, and was not more than three feet from the place where the shot struck the boom. The insolence of this action is not more remarkable than the meanness displayed by the British commander in forging excuses for his conduct.

From the FREEMANS JOURNAL

COMMODORE PORTER.

We are well pleased to see the following in the National Intelligencer. We wish the same candour would prevail in other instances where unfavourable impressions are entertained with respect to the measures of the administration: Nor would it derogate from the dignity of the public servants. Although we are in opposition to some of the proceedings of the party in power, yet it is not from wanton motives, but from principle. With feelings and views *wholly American*, we shall at all times be ready to do them all ample justice.—We trust the time is approaching, when the government will take some pains to concilitate the opposition, by such candid procedure on public affairs as cannot be mistaken. To see all suspicion banished and the *real yeomanry* of the country rallying round the public functionaries, and reposing full confidence in them, would be truly delightful. Great hopes were entertained of Mr. MADISON, when he was elevated to the presidency. Even those who voted against him were not shagrined at his success. *He has it yet in his power to do all that was fondly expected.* In saying this, we are convinced we speak the sentiments of the Federal party.

"Having observed in the Freeman's Journal of the 21st inst. several extracts from other papers exhibited as proofs of my having been recalled from New-Orleans to answer for having detained French vessels, it is a duty I owe to the government and myself, to state, that the impression is erroneous. It never has been intimedated to me that government disapproved of the measures I adopted to enforce the laws of my country.

My return to the Atlantic states has been, as I am convinced, only in compliance with my repeated application to the Navy Department for that indulgence, the first of which was as far back as the 26th May, 1809, and if at any time I had entertained an idea that it depended on, or was the result of any disapprobation of my conduct, the manner in which I have been received by the Secretary of the Navy would be quite sufficient to remove any such apprehension.

The vessels I captured were *tried* and *defended* in the district court at Orleans, and if I have not shewn *probable cause* for seizure, I consider myself bound to make good the damages in a *pecuniary way*, and no other."

D. PORTER.

Washington, July 23, 1810.

FEDERAL EXTRAVAGANCE AND DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY COMPARED!

Extract from the Speech of John Randolph, on the reduction of the navy, delivered at the last session of Congress.

"Against the administration of Mr. Adams I in common with many others did and do yet entertain a sentiment of hostility, and have repeatedly cried out against it for extravagance and for profusion, and for waste, wanton waste of the public resources. I find, however, upon consideration, whether from the nature of man or from the nature of things, or from whatever other cause, that that administration, grossly extravagant as I did then and still do believe it to have been, if tried by the criterion of the succeeding one, *was a pattern of retrenchment and economy*—I ask the house to put the question to themselves, whether we are like to see at any future period an administration more economical than that of which we have just now taken leave?—and this I say without meaning to cast the slightest imputation on the present; the person now at the head of affairs has at least in one respect, conducted himself in his high office in a spirit dear to my heart; it is the spirit of a gentleman. The first session of Congress under the last administration was a period of retrenchment. Throw the session last summer out of the question, and this must be the session of reform under the present. Have we any reason to conclude from what we have seen, or heard, that we can look forward to any policy more economical than that of the administration of which we have just taken leave; I wish to be clearly understood that in the year 1800, in which our expenses amounted to 3,448,000 dollars, we had three 44 gun frigates, six frigates from 44 to 32, two of 32 of a large size, four of 32 smaller, eight from 32 to 28, 3 sloops of war, and four brigs and schooners, from 14 to 12 guns, employing a total of 7396 seamen. This administration, too, it should be remarked, not only built every frigate, every vessel of respectable force; yes, sir, *built them from the stump*, which the United States now have, but many others which have been since sold and the proceeds of which have gone into the treasury. At this time, then, when the United States had this formidable force afloat, when nearly 8,000 seamen were employed; I know the documents only state 7300, but I am told from the best authority there were nearly 8000; when our *flag at least triumphed in our own seas*; when we had nothing of that system of drawing within our shell which the gentleman from Connecticut so justly derides; when we had not reached the soft shelled state in which we are placed by the non-intercourse law: at that time the navy of the United States cost nearly three millions and a half, making for each seamen about 472 dollars. I know sir, that these statements are dry, but they are useful in proportion as they are dry. According to the statement which my colleague (Mr. Basset) has made, and which he has told you not only came from the secretary of the navy, but was *in the secretary's own hand writing*, the number of seamen which he had last year in employ was 2723, which cost the nation 2,427.000 dollars; for each man employed, within a trifle of 900 dollars. Now, sir, if every seamen under the last administration cost *double the expense* which was incurred for the same man under the preceding one, if the same system is continued, we have no reason to doubt that the seamen next year will cost *double of their present expense*. But even supposing the expense to remain the same as it now is, will the representatives of the American people agree to maintain a naval force which costs us 900 [within 18] dollars per man, the use of which no man has attempted to guess, much less to demonstrate.

I wish to be indulged in a little farther comparative political anatomy. I believe sir, that the same good results in politics from comparing the merits of different administrations that results in medicine and surgery from the dissection of the human body—that they are fairly to be tried by the same rules.—I find them in this year 1800, the estimated pay of the officers is 391,000 dollars, and that the estimated pay of the seamen in the same year is 818,000 dollars; and yet, sir, by the estimate now before me, and which any gentleman can turn to, made for the year 1809, the subsistance of the officers, their pay and that of the seamen, amounts only to 296.000 dollars, a sum less by nearly 100,000 dollars, than the estimated pay alone of the officers in 1800, whilst the expenses of the whole establishment broach for the last year *within one million of dollars* of the expense of the year first mentioned. I am at a loss to account for these manifest inconsistencies, and I might say solecisms in our political arithmetic. We have a navy which we are told employs 2700 men, which costs within a third as much as a navy employing nearly 8000 men; and yet, when we come to compare the great objects of expense, to wit, pay and subsistence of the officers and seamen, the reward of valor and merit, we find a contrast which I believe no man in this house is prepared to explain.

Now, sir—for the whole subject (thank God!) is now before us; let us look at the expense of the marine corps. I have always understood that marines were necessary in proportion to the extent of the navy, that such a force is put on board of every ship of such a number of guns. I find that in the year 1800, when we had nearly *forty ships of war* in commission, manned with nearly 8000 men, the expence of the marine corps amounted to 162,000 dollars; and in 1809 when we have *ten or fifteen vessels* of all sorts, manned with 2300 seamen, the expense of the marine corps amounts to 211,000 dollars; and yet sir, if we look at the items, there does not seem to be a very great variance between some of the most important; for instance I find that the cloathing in 1800 was estimated at 33,000 dollars; in 1809 at but 32,000—and yet the troops whose cloathing costs 1000 dollars less, cost in the aggregate 50,000 more. But if we look at some of the items of this account, we shall be struck at once with the difference. The pay and subsistance for instance, in 1800 was 102,000 dollars. I have been at the pains even to note the prices of the most material articles of provisions, and find that in the estimate beef is rated at 13, pork at 14, flour at 7 dollars per barrel, whilst in the last year the same articles stood in the estimate at 14, 18 and 7. The material article, flour, being much lower than in 1800, and the *market* value of the others also, I believe the inference would necessarily follow that the subsistance ought to have been cheaper. But sir, look at their establishment at the navy yard; and I believe we shall want no ghost, certainly no argument of mine, to shew the cause of this difference of expense.

Then come the navy yards. Of these, that at Washington alone has cost nearly one half of the sum expended on them all. Well might my colleague say it was worth as much as the whole, when it had cost as much—when indeed we have witnessed a considerable town and the most flourishing town too in

this wide region called the city of Washington, built out of the public treasury.

Yes, sir, we have economised until we absolutely have reduced the annual cost of a seamen from 472 dollars, as it was under the very wasteful expenditure of Mr. Adams's administration, down to the moderate sum of 887 dollars! We have economised until a paltry fleet, consisting of vessels built to our hand, to say nothing of those that have been sold and the warlike stores of which have been retained and preserved, which fleet was built, equipped and every cannon and implement of war was purchased under the old administration, has cost us 12,000,000 of dollars, when it cost the preceeding administration but nine! Is this no argument of reduction? The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) tells you he does not wish an annihilation, but a reform, of the naval establishment. Sir, as long as a chip remains in that navy yard, you will never see any thing like a reform—as long as you have a chip of public property, one chip of live oak belonging to the United States, you will have a man riding in his carriage, with a long retinue of deputies and clerks to take care of it. And, sir, if the gentleman from Connecticut does not mean utterly to disgust the people of the United States against a navy, if in truth he is a friend to a navy, he ought to join and put down this navy yard, and not, with my friend from North Carolina [Mr. Macon] keep it up in hopes that the enormity of the evil will at some time or other correct itself."

☞ There is about 4000 dollars due for subscription to this Gazette, advertisements, &c.—I therefore take the liberty of requesting those who know they are indebted, to call and pay what they owe. Attention to this request will confer a great obligation on the subscriber, and prevent measures that may be disagreeable and expensive.

John Scull.

Printing Office, August 9, 1810.

From the Columbian Centinel, July 24.

SPANISH ACCOUNTS OF THEIR AFFAIRS.

Letters and papers from Cadiz, to the first of June, have been received. The defenders of that city were setting their invaders at defiance, while numerous corps of Patriots were carrying on a very destructive war on their invaders and plunderers. Experience, it is said, has at last, taught them the benefits resulting from the depredatory mode of warfare recommended by the first Junta; but which the pride of their ill-experienced commanders would not permit them to adopt. Nothing like a general action has been recently attempted; the Patriot corps dispersing immediately when pressed or attacked by any commanding force, and retiring to their recesses, but again rallying, as the French marshals frequently express it, having the "audacity" to attack the foraging French detachments, pickets, and lines of communications. In this warfare many French are killed, none made prisoners, and much valuable church and other stolen property recovered. On the ports of the French line of communication, between Cordova and Madrid, (over 200 miles) no less than eight of these patriotic cohorts were hovering; some of which were 1200 strong in cavalry and infantry. The French marshals accuse the corps of being stimulated by the thirst of plunder! This is very true; but these marshals appear to have forgotten, that the sort of plunder which stimulates them is that of their houses have been robbed, and the plate of which their churches have been sacraligiously despoiled.

FURTHER FROM PORTUGAL.

To the outline furnished by Captain Davis, a file of London papers to the 8th June, enables us to add, that on the 14th May, the French Prince of Esling [Massena] arrived at Valladolid, having previously visited the centre of the army at Salamanca. He has probably chosen this position to digest and direct great operations against Portugal. The French force which is to execute them, form a line nearly the length of Portugal. The right commanded by the duke of Abrentes [Junot] is at Astorga; the centre under the duke of Etchingin [Ney] near Ciudad Rodrigo; and the left under count Regnier, in Spanish Estremadura. These operations will not only be extensive but from the selection of so able a captain as Massena, and such experienced lieutenans as Ney, Junot and Regnier, to execute them, they must be important and complicated. To oppose this force, the British have in Portugal some of their best and most popular Generals; but unless more reliance can be placed, in a regular onset, on the Spanish and Portuguese militia, than experience has appeared to warrant, their force is much inferior in effective strength to the French; the latter having much stronger reinforcements than the former—the veteran troops from the garrisoned cities forming part of these reinforcements—their places being supplied by new troops. If a general battle is fought (which we do not think the English commander should risk) it must indeed be bloody; and be decisive of the fate of the campaign, if not of the kingdom.

It is worthy remark that two of the French Generals, Junot and Regnier, advancing on Portugal, have hitherto been defeated by two of the English Generals in Portugal. It may be that Napolean has assigned to them their present situations to give them opportunities to wipe off what he may consider diagraceful spots on their sabres; and if he has so done, he has doubtless furnished the necessary means to effect the end.

The hatred of the French by the Portuguese is represented to be as inveterate as were to be expected from the barbarities exercised by the former when they traiterously overran the kingdom, before they were driven therefrom by the English.

The Anglo-Lusitanian army, under Lord Wellesley had their H. Q. near Cuarda, and was estimated at 65,000 men, about one half militia. The Spaniards near the Tagus, are in detachments, directed by the Marquis Romana.

From the Portland Gazette, June 23.

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, ship Herschel, Capt. John L. Lewis in 40 days from Lisbon. When Capt. Lewis left Lisbon the situation of the Portuguese, English and French forces were as follows:—

The head-quarters of Sir Arthur Wellesley on the 10th June, was at Serofice in the vincinity of Almeida: his force (wholly British) consisted of 16,000 men

A division of 1000 English and 6000 Portuguese, are posted at Gavido, (on the south side of the Tagus) opposite to Abrantes, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hill.

Gen. Bradford's head-quarters was at Vizea, [in the province of Beira his force all Portuguese, consisted of 24,000 foot, and 40,000 horse, Regulars, and about 16,000 militia.

The French and combined armies on the 10th June, were about 6 leagues distance from each other, separated by rivers and mountains.

The head-quarters of Massena, three leagues distant from Cindad Rodrign, the whole French army now on the frontiers of Portugal, is said to consist of between 70 and 90,000.

Massena General in Chief. The other generals are Loison, Junot, Ney, and Regnier, the latter is before Badajos with a division of the Grand Army consisting of 12,000 men.

The day the Herschel came to sea, part of a convoy of British transports with troops on board, arrived, the remainder were hourly expected.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Bolen, who arrived at New-York, on Wednesday, in 53 days from Cadiz, informs, that about the 25th of May a battle was fought by the English and Portuguese armies against the French, in which the latter were defeated. The communication between the besieging army of Cadiz and Madrid was cut off. The English troops in Cadiz were preparing on the 2d of June to make a sortie on the French, in consequence of the news of their defeat on the frontiers of Portugal, expecting that the British and Portuguese army would attack the French troops besieging Cadiz.

The bombardment of Matagorda from an opposite fort was so severe, that the French dismounted their cannon at that place, and the people in Cadiz were in very high spirits, and in full expectation of getting rid of their invaders. Flour was 20 dollars, but the recent arrival of four American vessels had reduced the price.

GEORGETOWN, *(Dis. Col,) June 25.*

GEN. ARMSTRONG.

When this gentleman's nomination for his embassy to France was sent to the senate, that body was equally divided: the nomination was carried by the casting vote of the President. Among the Noes was general Samuel Smith. Why was he opposed to the appointment? Did he fear that Armstrong would not be plient and sufficiently yielding to the wishes, the commands, and the insults of Bonaparte?

Gen. Armstrong has *not been at court these three years.* This circumstance is well known to our government, though not to the people. What is the reason? He will not as an individual, nor as a minister from this nation, submit to be insulted by the emperor. The ministers from the different powers of Europe at the French court are treated with the greatest hauteur and often with insolence by Bonaparte, and submit to it. Armstrong will not suffer himself to be thus trodden under foot. Every thing American is treated at the French court with the utmost contempt.

Let us recollect some facts, and state some conjectures. It is remembered that Armstrong was instructed, in substance, not to say or do ought that might offend his majesty; nor aught that would induce the French government to believe us in the least friendly towards England. It is remembered that two or three years since there was a report that gen. Armstrong was about to return to America. Now we are inclined to believe that gen. Armstrong was so treated at court that he resolved never more to go there; wrote to our administration, stated his determination to return; advised the government to resent his treatment; and he most certainly assured them there was no prospect of an adjustment with them, and recommended immediate hostility.—When all the truth shall be known it will probably be found that our government dared not show resentment; that they requested Armstrong to remain there, though in that awkard situation: and that he has in vain for years been endeavoring to persuade our government of the futility of negociation; and to rouse them to the assertion of their dignity, and their rights.

Bonaparte is one of the most sarcastic and insulting men in the world: sometimes brutal, not always avoiding the application of a kick or a box on the ear, when he is offended, though one of his ministers be the offender. Perhaps he would not strike Armstrong, but with a sarcastic grin enquire of him whether or not the members of the American government wore petticoats. Now our administration might take such a question very good naturedly, but not so by Armstrong.

VINCENNES, *July 21.*

The Editor has obtained the following information, since his last communication on Indian affairs.

Colonel Vigo, who was sent by the governor on a mission to the Miamies, returned on Saturday last.—He states that, that tribe, (with the exception of one chief,) the Delawares, and the greater part of the Putawatamies, continue faithful to the United States. They had been apprized of the hostile intention of the Prophet and the Delawares had remonstrated against it.—The Miamies too, had become so sensible, from the representation of the Colonel, that they may be involved in the chastisement, which the United States may inflict on the Prophet and his adherents, should, they commence hostilities, that they are determined to unite their whole exertions to those of the other tribes, which are friendly to the United States, to break up that formidable banditti, which the Prophet, aided by British influence, have collected on the Wabash.

A very large body of Socks were lately seen on their way to the British, and on the first of this instant, the Colonel was informed from unquestionable authority, that another party passed Chicago, for the same destination. He was also informed, that upon a delivery of goods recently made by the British Indian agent, Elliot, to a Miamie chief, he (Elliot) made the following speech:—"My son the tomahawk is now up—keep your eyes fixed on me—but do not strike, until I give you the signal."

On the 19th instant, four Putawatamies arrived with a message from the chiefs of that tribe to the Governor, informing that they had taken two or three horses, which had been stolen lately by one of their young men, and were in pursuit of the third. That as soon as the third was observed, they should all be sent in together. They were desired to request the Governor not to be angry with the whole tribe for the act of one or two bad young men. They assured him, that they had united with the other friendly tribes, to insist upon the strangers who had settled upon the Wabash, under the influence of the Prophet, dispersing themselves.—That their intentions were made known to the Winebagoes, and that they had promised to return to their own country, as soon as the corn they had planted was ripe.

Extract of a letter from Montpelier, Vermont, dated July 17.

"It is so cold here to day, that the people wear their great coats in mowing, and there was a frost on Saturday night that killed a principal part of the corn, and we were fearful it would much damage the English grass."

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN abusive piece has lately appeared in the Tickler, of Philadelphia, attacking my private character, and imputing to me actions and motives, which no man who knows me, I am confident, will believe: but as slanders of this kind, are apt to gain credit in their circulation abroad, a sense of the duty I owe to myself, compels me to reply. In doing so I shall not follow the example of the slanderer, but shall content myself with barely stating a few facts, leaving the public to judge for themselves.

In the fall of 1808, I went to Philadelphia, to purchase goods, and in the course of my dealing, I bought of a certain Bernard Conway, some trifling articles, to the amount of $148 42, and took his receipt for the money, which was paid as soon as the goods were laid off. I had previously supplied myself with goods from respectable houses, except a few articles, for which I was directed to Conway, as he keeps articles, purchased at vendue.

After I had made the first purchase he pressed me to purchase further—and after considerable hesitation, on his offering a reasonable credit, I consented, and laid off another parcel to the amount of $125 26. This was the 1st of December 1808. On the 25th of April 1809, I enclosed him $100 in part payment—and on the 24th of May following $25, being in full of his account, except 26 cents, which every person here knows would be folly to enclose in a letter. I however directed a young man to call on Conway and pay him 26 cents, which he did do, some time after. Thus I thought the business was at an end—until some time early in July last, I again went to the city to purchase goods, and was surprised to find an insulting note left at my lodgings, claiming 91 cents, in the name of Bernard Conway—I immediately saw what kind of a man Conway was, and not wishing to have any thing further to do with him, I sent a friend to him with 91 cents, and took his receipt in full of all demands. The note and receipt found their way into the Tickler—this afforded Conway, a pretext for attacking me in public, and in a column and a half he abuses me for dishonesty, meanness, &c. of the truth of which I now leave the pubiic to judge.—In Conway's piece, there are almost as many lies as lines; but I should humble myself too much, to follow such a wretch as Conway through all his miserable fabrications. I shall content myself with stating the facts, and leaving those who see our controversy to draw their own conclusions. In Pittsburgh, where I am well known, even this explanation would be unnecessary: it is merely meant to counteract prejudices abroad. When I return to the city, I shall call Conway to an account for his unfounded slanders—and in the mean time, for the satisfaction of my friends in the city I have requested the Tickler to insert this communication.

JOHN SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1810.

To be Sold.

TWO out Lots, each containing 10 acres situate in Ross township (late Pine) being part of the reserved tract, about one mile from Robinson's Ferry. There are 3 or 4 acres cleared, and a spring running through the lots—If not previously disposed of they will be put up for Sale on Wednesday the 15th of August. The terms will be made known on application to Mr James Mays, or at the Auction Store of the Subscribers in the Diamond.

GRIFFEN & HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 8, 1810.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.

N. B. An apprentice wanted. tf.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, in the forks of the Monongahela and Turtle creek, on the 30th of June last, a *Black MARE*, five years old about 14 1-2 hands high, the owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM GUIDEDER.

August 8, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*, have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law*, *Physic* and *Divinity*; *School Books*, *Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy*, *History*, *Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps*, *Globes*, *Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments*, *Philosophical Apparatus*, etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printin Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.

Pittsburgh, June 14 1810.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents per box.*

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

Apprentices Indentures, &c

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WANTED,

A FEW barrels of *PICKLED PORK*, *WHISKEY*, and good *VINEGAR*—also *HARD SOAP*; for which a liberal price will be given, E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render thir establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a *VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND*, where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets and on an adjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough

They will be sold or leased on perpetual round rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS in the Town of Mercer, possessing eligible situations for building. They will be sold together or separate at a very low rate for cash, or any convertible property.—For terms apply to the subscribers, at their Auction Store in the Diamond

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810

N. B. If not previously disposed of they will be Sold at Public Vendue on the 11th August next.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, *Family*, *Patent and Horse Medicines*, *Surgeons Instruments*, *Spring and Plain Lancets*, *best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil*, *Spanish Brown finest quality*, *Spanish Whiting*, *White and Red Chalk*, *Litharge*, *Lampblack*, *Ivory Black*, *Yellow and Stone Ochres*, *Patent and Kings Yellow Patent Green*, *Verdigris*, *Umber*, *Venetian Red*, *Terra de Sienna of superior quality*, *Gum Copal*, *Copal Varnish*, *Asphaltum*, *Shellac*, *Prussian Blue*, *Rose Pink*, *fine Blue Smalts*, *Verditer*, *Vermillion*, *Gold and Silver Leaf*, *Pumice-stone*, *Spirits of Turpentine*, *Painters Brushes*, *Black and Red London Inkpowders*, *Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

From 3 o'clock until 9 in the Evening,

during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

PITTSBURGH.

June 7, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale at his Wholesale Store in Third Street near Market Street, the following Articles, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

10 barrels tanners oil
15 do. flaxseed oil
100 Spanish hides
A quantity best quality Spanish soal leather
A large supply best Juniata barr iron
Ferree's best powder
Cordage of all kinds, of a superior quality, manufactured at Harmony.
Wrapping paper
And a general assortment of Merchandize.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1810. tf

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBUAM & SON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.

Just opened and for Sale at

CRAMER, SPEAR and *EICHBAUM'S*

BOOKSTORE

An assortment of elegant *Broadcloths*, *Kerseymers and Cassinets*, and a variety of coarse Cloths. Also, *Stripe*, *Check and Chambray cottons*, *and Cotton Hose*

The above goods are from Col David Humphrey's manufactory in Connecticut.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, *WARRANTS*, *SUMMONSES*, *EXECUTIONS*, &c.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND on the Bank of the Monongahela, occupied by the subscriber. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of a property so generally known. The situation for either Tavern or Store is considered one of the best in Pittsburgh. It will be exposed to *Public Sale* on Wednesday of August Court week, if not disposed of at private sale before that time. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS FERREE.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1810

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th of August next, the following described property, to wit:

Sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailles township, on the bank of the Youghagany river, one mile above M'Kee's Port, has a small cabbin erected thereon, and about eighteen acres cleared adjoining lands of Samual Peobles, and others. Taken in execution as property of John M'Millan

Lots No. 425 and 426, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded northwardly by Sixth Street, southeastwardly by Grant Street, southwardly by Virgin alley and northwardly by Lot No 427. Taken in execution as property of John D Littleford.

And by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place. Two Hundred acres of land in Moon township, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Aaron Eaton, Robert Lowrey and others, on which is erected two small cabbins Taken in execution as the property of James Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, in Deer township, on which is erected a cabin and cabbin stable, and about fifty acres cleared, bounded on the north by land of John Boyd, on the west by James Shaw and Benjamin Day, and on the south by Depreciation Land Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Coe.

All to be Sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, July 11, 1810.

Just Published and for Sale,

(Price one dollar and fifty-cents.)

At CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM'S

Franklin Head Bookstore.

SKETCHES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY,

Through the States of Ohio & Kentucky;

A Voyage

Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,

AND A TRIP

Through the Mississippi Territory, and part of West Florida.

Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,

Containing some interesting facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the *Tour* are requested to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

Overstreet's Tobacco

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.